Lendon (mose of THE SUK, All communications should be addressed to FRANK B. WHITE, 43: Strand, London. W. C.

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BUNDAY, Per Year..... 200 DAILY AND SUNDAY Per Year..... 800 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....

A Hayseed Trust.

The St. Paul Globe prints the assertion that arrangements are now making "whereby a sub-trust of the Farmers' National Trust will be organized. The farming fraternity of the whole Northwest consisting of 60,000 men, proposes to form this trust and make its own market."

If this report is true, it shows that the Minnesota farmers have the good sense to imitate the business methods which the Farmers' Alliance wastes so much breath in senouncing. The Farmers' Alliance is itself s big trust, and branch trusts have been formed in some of the Southern States to enable the farmers to buy cheap and sell dear. This involves a combination for the purpose of raising prices and controlling production, such a combination as, if enbered into by members of the Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange, would make the members of the Farmers' Alliance break out in feroclous resolutions and tear out the hayseed from their hair. Such a combination of farmers is, of course, necessary, and beneficial to the common-

wealth, especially the members of the trust. All this merely shows that the farmers of the Alliance are shrewd fellows after all. They cannot destroy trusts by means of ations and platforms. They can combine to form trusts of their own.

The Democratic State Convention

The direct and visible effects of an act of political injustice are always evident enough, but the indirect effects are very often much more important.

Though the Constitution of New York explicitly provides for "an enumeration of the inhabitants, under the direction of the Legslature," at the end of every ten years, and for a new apportionment of the legislative representation "at the first session after the return of each enumeration," successive Republican Legislatures have nullified the provision so that many thousands of New York electors are not represented at all; and the Legislature, the lawmaking power of the State, is still elected on a basis of the population as it existed in 1875, sixteen years ago.

While the Republican party in the State is responsible for this condition, repre centation in its own nominating con ventions is not affected by it. Delegates to the Republican Conventions are cosen on the basis of the Republican wote cast at the last preceding general election. The Democrats of the metropolitan district, on the other hand, who are sufferers by the existing arrangement in regard to representation at Albany, suffer in another way. The Democratic State Conventions are governed by the existing apportionment. There are 128 Assembly districts in the State. Each district sends three delegates indiscriminately and without regard for its Democratic vote or for its pogulation. Under a fair Constitutional apportionment this would give the rural sounties a decided advantage; under the present unfair apportionment, that injustice s intensified and augmented.

The city of New York contains twentyfour Assembly districts, and it is entitled, therefore, to 72 delegates in a Democratic State Convention. Twenty other counties, small in population, and showing no increase, gave collectively in 1888 the considerable Republican majority for WARNER MILLER of 23,000: Cattaraugus, Cortland. Essex, Franklin, Genesee, Greene, Lewis, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, Putnam Rookland, St. Lawrence, Schenectady Schuvler Seneca Sullivan, Tioga, Warre and Yates: and these counties also have 24 members of Assembly, and consequently 72 delegates in a Democratic State Convention. But whereas the population of New York city is 1,700,000, the population of these counties is only 700,000. There is a difference of 1,000,000 in the matter of inhabitants, but no difference whatever in the matter of representation in the State Convention which will nominate the next Democratic

Governor of New York. The situation which is emphasized by this comparison affects strongly the political situation in the State this year. The Democrats of the interior, the representatives of Republican constituencies, the delegates from the townships, and not from the great cities of the metropolitan district. will have in their hands the nomination of the next Governor. Ploughshare politics may cut deep furrows at this year's election.

The Women's Council.

The National Council of Women will open at Washington next Sunday with a meeting for religious discussion, in which five eloquent women clergymen will take part, and it will continue until the following Wednesday. All associations of women have been invited to send delegates, and the number which have accepted the invitation is so great that a large attendance on the Council is assured.

The questions to be discussed will relate rather to the moral and intellectual advancement of women than to their political enfranbisement. Woman suffrage, instead of coming more to the front as women have exbended the range of their interests and activities, has been pushed further and further into the background. At the Women's Congress it received only casual consideration, and the same is likely to be the case at the coming Council. Among the clubs represented by delegates will be the National Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. ELIZ-ABBTE CADY STANTON is the distinguished President; but the other societies, alost without exception, are organized for different purposes and do not concern themselves at all about the political enfranchise ment of women. Probably the majority of the members are opposed to woman suffrage, or, at least, indifferent to the movement. Their objects are to encourage union smong women workers for the promotion of professional advancement, to assist in moral and religious reforms and enterprises, to promote the cause of temperance, and to stimulate women to self-help, to study, and to practical preparation for the business competition with men into which they have

At least three Women's Press Associations will be represented. Scrosis, which is a society more purely social in its purposes will send Mrs. JENNY JUNE CHOLY as its delegate. The Christian missionary unions fermed by women in the different re- sixth and the seventh define such adulters- lacked only 109,722 votes of being elected.

ligious communions are among the most numerous of the associations to be represented. Women physicians will have a spokesman in Miss King of the Medical College of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, the President of the Federation of Women's Clubs elected last year, will be among the speakers, and also Mrs. Julia Wand Howe, the President of the Women's Congress. . Another and a very striking figure on the platform will be Mrs. MARY E. LEASE, the Kansas lawyer, who distinguished herself during the last political campaign as a Parmers' Alliance orator and a bitter, if not malignant, enemy of Senator Ingalis. The King's Daughters are also to be represented in the discussions by Mrs. MARY LOWS DICKINson; and the Board of Managers of the Chicago Exhibition by Mrs. BERTHA HONORA PALMER.

With very few exceptions the speakers announced have never allied themselves with the woman suffrage movement. They represent associations which have no political designs whatever. The papers to be read will be on themes removed almost wholly from politics. The Council will not have any single and definite purpose. It will be for general discussion merely, for the expression of individual views on all sorts of subjects, and for the reading of elaborate essays on more or less abstract questions. Hence it is not likely to serve any other end than to give the women speakers practice in addressing audiences. It will not undertake to consolidate their sentiment and efforts for the furtherance of any particular novement like the movement for woman suffrage. That special subject will be only one of many, and doubtless of minor importance in the minds of most of the delegates. They will prefer to think and talk about other subjects, however fruitless the discussion may be. The good of mankind, the glory of Gop, the moral elevation of the people, the general welfare of women as mothers and as bread winners, are the subjects which appeal to their sympathies, not woman suffrage and political advancement.

Even in these days of national women's congresses and councils and the multiplisation of women's clubs the demand for the ballot does not increase among women. Probably the number of women who want to vote is not any larger proportionately than it was forty years ago in this country, and the agitation for the innovation is less strenuous now than it was then. A labor union in New York demands the ballot for working girls specifically, but, so far as we know, the girls themselves are not concerned about the matter. They will not come out for woman suffrage until the rest of women require it.

More Paternalism.

The bill known as the Paddock Pure Food bill, for preventing the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs, is strenuously urged upon Congress by means of pe-titions, most of which are sent out from the petitions headquarters at Washington and returned there. There has been little discussion of this bill in the public press, and we doubt if many of the signers to the petitions in its favor, or if the Farmers' Alliance and other organizations of farmers that have approved it, know what its provisions are. It is called the Pure Food bill, and pure food is a good thing, and so the country is asked to believe that the Pure Food bill is a good thing. Mr. PADDOCK reported from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on Feb. 4 an amendment to the bill striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting the amendment. This amendment may therefore be treated as representing the ideas of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry as to the proper measure of Government supervision of foods and drugs. It provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize in the Department of Agriculture a section called the Food Section of the Chemical Division, and place it under the direction of the chief chemist, whose salary is to be increased by the sum of \$1,500 a year. This officer shall from time to time procure and cause to be analyzed samples of food and drugs sold or offered for sale in any State or Territory other than where manufactured." The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to employ "such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other emoloyees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions" of the bill; and a long list of

officeholders would certainly be required. The term drug as used in the bill, includes all medicines for internal or external use: and the term food includes "all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple mixed, or compound:" everything, in fact, from pemmican to gin fizz. The act defines t length what shall constitute adulteration. A drug is considered adulterated:

"First, if when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopolis it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity secording to he tests laid down therein

condly, if when sold under or by a name not recon nized in the United States Pharmacopoils, but which is found in some other pharmacopoils or other standard work on materia medics, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality, or purity according to the tests laid down in said work.

"Thirdly, if its strength or purity fall below the pro-

essed standard under which it is soid."

Under the first definition a druggist or drug manufacturer might be punished for selling a drug which was not only not adulterated, but was even of better quality than the standard. Everybody knows, on the other hand, that it is impossible to maintain exact perfection and purity in every specimen of every article in stock; and is it just to punish a man because a single article falls slightly below the professed standard of strength or purity. If it is still not injurious to health? If the Government has any call to take upon itself the supervision of drugs, adulteration injurious to the public health i the only kind of adulteration about which it can find any reasonable reason for concerning itself. All other adulteration is out of its province. Yet in the case of drugs, and, as will be seen, still more notably in the case of food, the so-called Pure Food bill proposes to interfere with private business for the sake of protecting purchasers against fraud. Here are the definitions of adulteration of food and drink:

" First, if any substance or substances has or hav been knowingly mixed and packed with it so as to re-duce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, half be calculated and shall tend to deceive. "Secondly, if any inferior substance or substances has or have been substituted wholly or in part for the

article, so that the product, when sold, shall tend to de ceive the purchaser. erive the purchaser.

'Thirdly, if any valuable constituent of the article has been knowingly wholly or in part abstracted, so that the product, when sold shall tend to decive the

Fourthly, if it be an imitation of and sold under the pecific name of another article.
"Fifthly, if it be mixed, colored, powdered, or stain

n a manner whereby damage is concealed, so that such product, when sold shall tend to deceive.

"Sixthly, if it contain any added poisonous ingradient or any ingredient which may render such article
injurious to the basilth of the person consuming it.

"Saventhly, if it consists of the whole or any part of
a diseased filtry, decomposed, or putrid animal or
regetable substance, or any portion of an animal undit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is
the predest of a tissued animal, or of an animal that

he product of a diseased animal, or of an animal the

Of the seven, only a part of the first and the

tion as it can possibly be the business of the Government to exercise its police power upon. Mere deceit is injurious to the morals of the deceiver, but it is the province of the Sunday school, not of the United States Government, to discourage it. Deceit sounding in damages can be attended to by the courts already. It is never desirable to ereate new offences unless it is absolutely necessary. The whole subject of the inspecnecessary. The whole subject of the tion and supervision of food and drugs can tion and supervision of the news of the safely be left to the police power of the States. There is no necessity for calling in the power of the general Government over inter-State commerce; and as an attempt at Government regulation of the matter the so-called Pure Food bill is absurd. Now for the pains and penalties:

"The introduction into any State or Territory from any other State or Territory or foreign country of any article of food or druge which is adulterated within the meaning of this act, in hereby prehibited; and any par-son who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or foreign country to any other State or Territory, or who shall receive in any State or Teror Territory, or who shall receive in any State or Territory from any other State or Territory or foreign
country, or who, having so received shall deliver, for
pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so additerated within the meaning
of this act, shall be rolliny of a misdemeanor, and for
such offence to fined not exceeding two hundred dolars for the first offence, and for each subsequent offence not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Every person who manufactures, sells, or exposes for sale any drug or article of food included in the provisions of the act must furnish samples of them for analysis to any person duly authorized by the Food Section who may apply to him for that purpose. Each sample is to be divided into three parts, and each part sealed with the seal of the Food Section. One part is to be left with the manufacturer or dealer, one with the Food Section, and one deposited with the United States Attorney of the district. It will be seen that in case this provision should become law, a building of about the size of the Equitable building in this town will have to be built in each of the big cities to furnish storage for the District Attorney's food and drug samples. The manufacturer or dealer may have his own sample analyzed at his own expense, and if his chemist's analysis differs from the Food Section chemist's analysis, a third chemist, appointed by the President of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States, shall analyze the District Attorney's sample in the presence of the other two chemists, and the whole evidence shall be laid before the court. This will be very pleasant for analyzing chemists, and the account for their expenses will be a long one. The railroad fares alone will make a very pretty sum.

Anybody who refuses to comply with these provisions for the analysis of samples "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$10, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred nor less than thirty days, or both." And anybody convicted of manufacturing, offering for sale, or selling an adulterated article of food or drug, in addition to the penalties already mentioned, shall have to pay all the necessary costs and expenses of inspecting and analyzing the adulterated articles. The makers of the bill seem to have admitted to themselves vaguely that it might be a little severe to fine and imprison dealers who may be entirely ignorant of the adulteration of their wares. How, indeed, is a small dealer to know whether the food products or drugs he has bought of larger dealers are pure or not unless he employs a chemist? And chemists are not common in the rural districts. The bill graciously provides that "in prosecutions for violation of this act, proof of the act done shall be held to imply knowledge and intent on the part of the accused, unless such knowledge and intent shall be disproved on the trial." That is, a man shall be presumed to be guilty unless he can show the contrary. Persons with old-fashioned notions of law will be inclined to object to this.

The chief chemist shall publish in bulle tins the results of the analyses of specimens of food and drugs examined under the direction of the Becretary of Agriculture, "but such foods or drugs analyzed shall in no case be published in such bulletins until after conviction in the courts of violations of this act." The opportunity which this provision, and, indeed, the whole act, gives to malicious persons to injure the business of their enemies or rivals is obvious. No dealer or manufacturer of foods or drugs could feel himself safe from private malice or the extortions of the agents of the Department of Agriculture. Biackmailing would be inevitable, for the opportunities for it would be too great not to tempt oupidity. Spies would be the jackals of the blackmailers, and a monstrous, corrupt, and inefficient system would be foisted upon the people. Instead of protecting the health of its citizens, the Government would interfere, often wantonly, in their business, and the country would soon pray to be protected from the protectors. It would be impossible that such a law should not result in dishonesty, but the officious

meddling would be even worse. The United States District Attorneys will have their hands full if the Food Section is established. It is their duty to begin proseedings upon report from the Secretary of Agriculture, or at least to satisfy themselves whether such proceedings can be maintained. A good working knowledge of analytic chemistry will have to be added to the necessary qualifications of these officials, and they will find that of all expert testimony that of analyzing chemists is not the least contradictory.

Mr. Carroll's New Paper.

A solid looking daily newspaper, with every appearance of honorable intentions, backed by energy of initiative and cash galore, came before the great public yesterday under the style of the New York Recorder. A truly successful newspaper, we suppose, will thrive under that name as well as under any other that is now available to the pronoters of new enterprises in metropolitan journalism.

We understand that in this case the hon orable intentions and the initial vigor are supplied by Mr. Howard Carroll, and may the gods be good to him! Mr. CARBOLL is a journalist of experience, a responsible citizen, and a man of original and aggressive gifts. His early education in the newspaper ousiness was derived in the office of the New York Times, in the days when that journal was still a zealous organ of Stalwart Repub lican politics. Many readers of THE SUN may remember the stirring and picturesque descriptions of Southern outrages which preceded and prepared the way for the great fraud of 1876, in the concection of which the New York Times bore so conspicuous a part. Well, if we are not mistaken CARROLL supplied a good deal of that picturesque information to Mr. George JONES, who in turn supplied it to the Republican party to be used as political ammunition against the Democracy.

The public will also remember Mr. CAR BOLL'S energetic and picturesque canvass in 1882 for Congressman at Large, when he ran against Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM and

Mr. Cannont's portrait was distributed throughout the State during that phenomenal campaign, and it made his frank, strong though youthful, and wonderfully good-natured countenance, familiar to tens of thousands of the citizens of New York who had never had the privi-

lege of meeting him personally.
We congratulate our distinguished young friend on the circumstance that he was not elected to Congress nine years ago. If the 109,723 plurality had belonged to him and not to SLOCUE, he might have become a confirmed politician and officeholder, to the loss of the nobler profession in which he is now beginning so interesting an experiment. We also congratulate Mr. CARROLL on having escaped so young from the intellectual and moral aura of GEORGE JONES, although we believe that if the present editor of the Recorder had remained for half a century under the influence of that hoary prevaricator and timeserver it could not possibly have made a Mugwump of him.

Will the Recorder succeed in New York under the plucky and genial management of Mr. HOWARD CARROLL (to whom may the gods be good)? He has the best wishes of THE SUN, which has shone upon the joyful cradles and gilded the melancholy tombstones of hundreds of less promising journalistic enterprises.

First Know Something Before You Talk

Much. The opponents of sliver coinage are not always so well informed as they ought to be in order to justify their talking upon the subject. For example, Mr. JOHN D. WARNER, the Representative elect from the Eleventh Congress district of this State, gravely told the House Committee of Coinage, day before yesterday, that "under free coinage silver would come here from France, not from individuals, but from the Government of France, which had a large stock on hand. The French Government could get gold from the United States in exchange for silver, and with that gold it could buy back silver, if it were wanted, and coin it and

still have a large balance of profit." Now it so happens that the French Government does not own a single ounce of silver. Mr. WARNER probably had in mind the sliver in the vaults of the Bank of France, an institution which is entirely independent of the Government, and is owned by private stockholders. Moreover, the silver which the bank holds, amounting to about 1,250,000,000 francs, or say \$250,000,000, is in the shape of coin, which is a legal tender at its face value. To exchange it for gold, even at our ratio of 16 to 1, would involve a loss of \$8,000,000, because the French ratio is 154 to 1, and with the inevitable premium to which gold would rise under the operation of a free oinage law, the loss might be doubled or trabled

We advise Mr. WARNER, and all who are disposed to accept his assertions as true, to study the treaty of the Latin Monetary Union of 1865, to which France is a party.

For President, Col. BILL BROWN of New York: for Nos-President, User, Black of Illinois. - Wathington

Not a bad ticket by any means, though with all respect to the gentlemen, we think Gen. Black should be put in the first place rather than the second. But both of them are brave honest, sincere, and patriotic men; and each can say truly: "I am a Democrat!"

Somebody who calls himself a Democrat writes to the World-Herald in Omaha giorifying GROVER CLEVELAND because after 1884 he faithfully performed his promises to the better element of Republicans who came to his aid (and in reality elected him)," and prophesying his reflection in 1892 with an ensuing clean" and "non-political" Admin stration. That is all lovely, but who is the correspondent. really? Can it be LARRY GODEIN? And without an alethometer?

As the three most notable Generals of the WAR, GRANT, SHEBIDAN, and SHERMAN, have all disappeared, a quarter of a century after its close, we may expect to see other Generals who were less notable during the war rise to er prominence before the country than they have heretofore enjoyed. We shall probably be well along in the first half of the twen tieth century before the last of the commanders in the war for the Union passes from the stage of life. As for the pensioners, they will probably last into the twenty-fifth century

While observing the uproar in Canada over the coming elections, one might almost be led to believe that the provinces are on the verge of civil war. The ultra-loyalists, in in flammatory language, accuse the Liberals of treason, charge them with getting up conspiracles, denounce them as enemies of her Majesty's Government, allege that they are bribed with American greenbacks, and threaten to make wholesale arrests of the an-nexationists. Even Sir John MacDonald himself has been indulging in such language before excited crowds in Toronto, Montreal Quebec. Ottawa, and other cities; and several of the newspapers are apprehensive that there may be serious disturbances when election time comes, or before that time

We respectfully suggest to our Canadian neighbors of all parties that they try to hold themselves under restraint, and keep cool for a few weeks. While doing so they may find time to study the way in which we conduct our elections in this great State.

Every citisen should vote. - Philadelpia Pres That is a sound principle well expressed. But it cannot be extended so as to read that every citizen should be compelled to vote.

There is now news from Berlin that the twelve big black cigars which the Kaiser smokes every day are "regular roofers." As cle, but as a matter of State policy and patriotic principle he would rather encourage domestic manufactures. It is alleged that, so far as the smoking of regular roofers is concerned, he is not amenable to reason. His doctors have urged him to stop it, and his nervous system has warned him of its dangers, but all to to effect. When he makes his visit to England his grandmother will probably take him in hand, and give him a roofer not made of to-

A poet of Minneapolis celebrates one of the beautiful girls of that classical metropolis in truly melodious style:

"The splendid swell of her hipe The pink of her flager tipa And oh, her kissable lips As over the pave she trips.

After this, nobody will deny that Minneapolis is a delightful town, and the ladies are perfectly splendid. But rather too free in their style.

In Line With His Party.

From the Union and Advertiser.

Governor Hill enunciates no new Democratic do trine in advocating free coinage of both gold and sliver. He merely reaffirms old Democratic doctrine now, at a time when the question is made paramount, as he has often readirmed is before.

Don't Want Harrison Again.

From the Boston Globs.
It is one of the ironical features of the passing politic From the Globe Democrat,
We presume that the Republicans who are contending, in reference to Grever Cleveland, that a President
should have only one term, stand ready to give this re-

A Hard Man to Beat A Most Important Art. From the Demar Republican, We believe that David Bennett Hill will be the Den

MATTERS BEFORE THE PARK BOARD. Work to Bogin Upon the Grant Monnt -Care in Central Park.

The Park Board yesterday received a petition from Gen. H. T. Collis and Adolph L. Sanger naking for permission to make surveys and egin the work of laying the foundation of the proposed Grant monument in Riverside Park. The petitioners reported that they have half of the necessary amount of meney that the monument designed by John H. Duncan will cost, and they think that If some active steps in the work are taken it may give an added impetu o contributions.

Permission was given to the petitioners to make borings. Further action was postponed until Superintendent Parsons may submit a

report concerning the matter.

The Park police submitted a petition asking the Board to approve the bill now before the Legislature grading their salaries. The peti-Legislature grading their salaries. The petition was referred to President Gallup. The bill gives the Captain \$2,700: surgeon \$2,250: Sergeants, \$1,800: roundamen, \$1,500, and patrolmen, \$1,000 and \$900, President Gallup reported that the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company, through Superintendent Ekitt, has arranged to run a car through Central Park at Eighty-sixth street every fifteen minutes from 6 A. M. until midnight, Hereafter the Park will remain open until midnight. The Board decided that the restaurant recently known as Mt. St. Vincent shall hereafter be known by its original title of McGown's Pass Tavern. The restoration of this name was suggested by Julize Henry P. McGown of the City Court.
The Commissioners will dine with President Gallup at the Country Club a week from next Sunday, After dinner the Commissioners will inspect Pelbam Bay Park at the request of the City Island Street Railway Company, which is striving to gain permission to run cars through the park.

THE STREET CLEANING TRIALS.

Brooms by Day Appear to do Better Than Machines at Night, but They Cost More. Superintendent Robbics of the Street Cleaning Department submitted a long report to Commissioner Beattle resterday regarding the work done according to the plans devised by Mayor Grant's advisory committee during the

Mayor Grant's advisory committee the first day's trial of the plans.

In regard to section A, which was cleaned by hand, Mr. Robbins says it showed much better results at the close of the day's work than sections at the close of the day's work than sections.

hand. Mr. Robbins says it showed much better results at the close of the day's work than section R, which was cleaned by machines. The report adds:

Not only were the streets in section A much cleaner than those in section B at the end of the day's work, but the work of supervision in the former was much easier, and, as a comparison of the work of one sweeper was easily made with that of another, the fixing of responsibility on a given employee for any negliginates or inattention was one of the most helpful features of the system. In addition to the disadvantages under which the work done in section is was performed, owing to it having to be done in the night time, the streets, on the extreme east and west sides especially, being badly lighted, in many cases blocked on either sale with trucks and carts, thereby preventing the machines from being able in many cases to make more than one stroke through a given strip of street, and as a consequence deciving practically the sweeping of such strips upon men who were presumably assigned merely to take up the gutter stroke, the futile efforts of the men to give service even satisfactory to themselves was so far discouraging as to be almost demoralizing.

"In the absence of the obstructions encountered by the presence of trucks and carts, and with a strong moonlight, no doubt very much better results than were had in section is could be obtained; but my fourteen years experience shows that neither the work of cleaning the streets nor the work of supervising the cleaning of them can be as well done, under the circumstances in which such work has to be done in this city, by night as by day. I should judge that a given force working during the day delivers effectively not less than 1875; per cent, more of result than the same force at work during the night for the same number of hours."

The total cost of cleaning section B was \$283.84, and that of cleaning section B was \$283.84, and that of cleaning section B.

SOCKLESS JOHN INGRAHAM.

From the Boston Daily Globs.
In the suburbs of Frovidence there has just died a widely known Rhode Island old-timer. John Turner widely known Rhoce Island old-timer. John Turner Ingraham. He had kept a country grocery for sixty-six years centinuously at one stand, and sold New Rng-six years centinuously at one stand, and sold New Rng-six years centinuously at one stand, and sold New Rng-six years centinuously stone stold, unight have lived mens now living were born. He had reached the age of 80, and, but for an accidental cold, unight have lived many years longer, as only a few days before he died he shouldered a two-benhel hag of grain and put it into a customer's wagon, with a significant wink at several young men who were lounging at the door of his grocery. He may a seriously some of the rules of health followed through life by Mr. Ingraham are worth redecting upon.
He did not believe in the loose custom of the young man of to-day of changing his boarding place often, for he boarded in one family continuously for sixty years, and slept in one room throughout the whole time. He was a stranger to arsenic poison, for he discarded wall

was a stranger to arsente polson, for he discarded wal

paper as a foolish luxury.

He always slept in a cold room, and opened the window liberally before retiring, without regard to the tem-

He was true to the modest candle of his forefathers, believing that gas, electric light, and other artificial schemes of illumination were destructive to the eyes. Up to the time of his death he could read fine print rithout giasses. In fact a pair of glasses never sat on

He never wore a piece of underclothing of any kind in all his life, nor anything around his neck; nor did he ever wear an overcoat. Last, but not least, he never had on a pair of socks in

Mr. Ingraham was no miser, but a generous, gental. and kindly man. He gathered up a fortune of over Siculous, enjoyed life and died serenely happy, dever having celled for theservices of a physician in all his life.

The Cleveland Press in the Empire State,

From the Lynchburg Ness.
Were Governor Hill to adopt the Sermon on the Mount as his platform and compass, in private and public life, there are two or three newspapers in New York city which would at once repudiate the book of Matthew and demand that it be forthwith expunsed from the Bible as a spurious writing. Among them is the New York Times, owned and edited by George Jones, the Welshman who contested with Bill Chandler the diabonor of having first conceived and rut into execu-tion the plan to steal the Presidency from Mr. Tilden in 1870, and who claims to have written Chandler's infamous despatch to the effect that Hayes had "
toral votes and is elected."

Jones and his Times, with a bitterness characteristic of the rescal who hates the man whom he has injured, pursued Mr. Tilden to the grave with mendacious accu-sations, and villide! the sage of Greystone with the ame kind and degree of blackguardism that they co sistently employ toward Gevernor Hill.

The Kvening P. st, edited by a rangade Irishman, was not one whit better than the Times. The latter was an actual participant in the Freddential theft; the former condoned the crime and extelled the chief beneficiary. while it applied small and vulgar epithets to Mr. Tilden.
These are the two Republican newspapers that, having supported Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency simply because they hated Blaine, now assume to dictate the policy of the Democratic party. And strange, passing strange, as it may seem, there are a few professed Democrate who have failed to discriminate the truth from falsehood and to-day form their estimate of pu lic men by the criterion s-t up by these cratwhile

toral vote rogues.
Mr. Tilden held these influences in contempt, and so does Governor Hill The latter has always won his wa over such triffing obstacles: Indeed, he has invaria defied them. When a candidate for Governor for the defied them. When a candidate for dovernor for the first time he openly proclaimed from every atomp in New York state that he unither "invited nor desired the good opinion or support of these treacherous allies." And what was the invariable result? Hill was elected every time by an increased majority; thus furnishing indisputable proof of the fact that the people of the Em pire state, who have the decision of public ques have never been swayed by the acrid appeals and m

A Proposition from Texas.

From the San Antonio Daily Repress. for Vice President, Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana form: No free trade, a currency adjusted to th form: No free trade, a currency adjuste of the people and just of common seuse.

A Candidate for the Treasur From the St. Paul Daily Globe.

The Globe most heartily endorses Thomas Lowyy for Secretary of the Treasury, not because he is a Minness-tian nor because he is a Western man, but its endorse-tian nor because he is a Western man, but its endorse-ment is placed upon the broad ground of his aminest ability and fitness. He is the peer of any man in th nation for the place.

The Irony of a Condition.

cal show that Grover Cleveland is covered all up with compliments by the men and newspapers who will vote and write against him if he is a candidate in 1882 with great unaulimity and enthusiasm.

From the Circulant Leader.
Governor David B. Will beems to understand the art of beeping his mouth shut about as well se any prominent

A WESTERN VIEW OF CLEVELAND.

Mis Silver Letter has Bestroyed his Chances for 1809-Some Western Timber, The Hon. D. H. Gilman of Seattle. State of Washington, talked to a reporter of THE SUN with some reluctance, restorday, of Grover Cleveland's standing in the West and Southwest. The opinion of Mr. Gliman is valuable because, as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Washington, he is thoroughly familiar with Mr. Cleveland's standing. not only in his own State, but throughout the West. Mr. Gliman is the President of the Seattle and Montana Railway Company, he is largely interested in the street railways of Reattle, and he is a part owner of the Seattle Daily Telegraph, the only Democratic morning daily newspaper in Washington, Idaho, or Ors-gon. He travels extensively, and wherever he

irjends."

It is a struct a blow at his firjends. Wir. Gilman was asked if he thought that Gov. Hill's election to the Senate weakened him as a Presidential candidate.

"I think." replied Mr. Gilman. "that Gov. Hill's entrance into the Senate will greatly hurt his chances. He is a good deal stronger with his hand on the political helm of New York than he will be in the Senate. If Gov. Hill, when his term as Governor had expired, had retired into private life he might have been a Presidential candidate in '92. His chance in '96 would certainly have been good. I don't believe he will shine in the Senate."

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

A Member of the Committee Thinks the Revised Confession Will be Adopted. A member of the Westminster Confession Revision Committee prophesied yesterday that he work of his colleagues and himself would be accepted by the General Assembly and ratifled by the Presbyteries, and that the Confee sion, as revised, would consequently become the creed of the Presbyterian Church. He is confident that what has proved autisfactory to theologians of such diverse views will prove seceptable to the whole Church. While, howseceptable to the whole Church. While, however, the committee is satisfied with the result
of its labors, this result was not brought about
with entire unanimity. Although the members
of the committee who did not want the Contession altered at all proved more amenable than
could have been expected, yet they prevented
the revision from being carried to the lengths
desired by the ultra-revision lists

The Confession, as revised, is more merciful
to lieutheu, to unuapitzed lafants "dying in
foliantheu, and is more in conformity to modern
does than the stern doctrinal platform of the
Westminster divines. The exact changes
which have been made may not be known
until the report of the Bevision Committee is
presented to the General Assembly in May.

JUSTICE FOR LALLY.

The Grand Jury Has Taken His Case Under Consideration, Deputy Assistant District Attorney Townsend worked hard yesterday in preparing the ease of ex-Bridge Policeman Lally for the Grand Jury. He examined under oath John Delatti, the Italian bartender whom, as allaged. Lally shot in the Water street dive, and Mary Johnson and Mary Hendry, who saw the shooting. The Grand Jury will take up Lally's case on Friday, and it is believed that they will not imitate Justice Hogan's precedent in discharging Lally. No attempt was made to get Delatti and the women out of the House of Detention on ball yesterday.

Women Physicians-The Law Evaded.

to the Roston or The Sun-sir: Will you kindly publish this fact, that a law was passed last year requiring lish this fact, that a law was passed last year requiring that one woman be employed as assistant physician in every asylum in this State. The asylum soperistic dents have evaded this law up to date, with the exception of the Suffalo and Willerd Asylums, elaiming that they are unable to find any women physicians for the place. This is a missistement, As far as can be learned, no personal attention of any woman physician in this city has been called to this matter by any asylum superintandent, nor any request for a woman physician superintendent, nor any request for a woman physician Any woman physician who has practised three years, or had one year's experience in a hospital, and who is willing to pass the civil service examination held at Albany on March 5, may communicate with ma. and I will furnish her the applications with any toformula will furnish her the applications, with any informatic desired. Hannivers C. Keatings, M. D. 136 Wate Poner-nights Stants, FES. 14.

Is Cleveland After the Republican Nomi-From the Chicago Heraid

such expressions as that of Mr Delasti, the elequent young Congressman from Fannsylvania who stacked the Secretary of the Kavy the other ay in the Barrands matter, are by no means uncommon in Congress. I am fact Gleveland for the Republican nomination for Freedident in 1882, and Mr Halashi; "he could no late

PAYERWRATHER WILL CONTEST.

The Surrogate Convinced of the Testator's Mental Capacity, The Fayerweather will contect was resumed yesterday before Surrogete Bansom. Edward Marshall Grout, a clerk in the office of Arnous. Ritch & Woodford, the first witness, was ex-

Ritch & Woodford, the first witness, was examined by Judge Arnoux.

He stated that he had been acquainted with Mr. Fayerweather for five years prior to Nov. 15, 1890. On that day he was asked by Mr. Vaughan to take a paper to Mr. Fayerweather. Mr. Fayerweather was lying upon a bed. Mr. Grout read the codicil, which was the paper he would be read the codicil. clause of the original will, to which Mr. Payer-weather said: "Yes, yes: I know," or words to that effect. After he had written the signa-

the and Mostana Railway Company, he is largetly interested in the street railways of Seattle, and he is a part cowner of the Seattle Company of the Seattle Comp

chance of being renominated?"

Mr. Gilman said that in his opinion many Democrats were making a big mistake in tryling to force Mr. Cleveland upon the rest of the country, because he did not think the rest of the country wanted him.

"Wherever I have been." said Mr. Gilman.
"I have lough a strong sentiment against Cleveland. I believe the States are anxious to forgive him for his anti-free colnage principles. They are willing to go on and help him, hoping for a change of opinion, but his departure has been se radical that I do not see how they can put up with him or secept him.

"Cleveland has never go over the ties that it western boundary of this country is just west of Buffalo. He is growing a little, and he would be much stronger if he could see beyond Frie countr. I know he has always been wrong on the coinage question. The country has swillowed up all the coin and wants more, and all the time it keeps flourishing like a green bay tree. The result of Cleveland's letter has been to weeken him where he was strong and to prevent him from gaining any strength where he was wask. He has struck a blow at his friends."

Mr. Gilman was asked if be thought that Gov. Hill's election to the Senate weakened had commissioner Lummis opposed the resolution was lost by a vote of lit to 3. The resolution was lost by a vote of lit to 3. The resolution was lost by a vote of lit to 3. The resolution was lost to serving only 11 votes, the consent of two-thirds of the commissioner being required.

On the award of a contract to B. J. Walsh for the excetion of a new sohool building on the southeast corner of Heater and Chrystie at registand making an appropriation of \$205.

On the question of cost. Commissioner Devoe projected playground on lite registants. The country has a strong and to prevent him from gaining any strength where he was weak. He has struck a blow at his friends."

Mr. Gilman was asked if be thought that Gov. Hill's election to the Senate weakened the would be about dot that but reported to the form that the proj

which will add \$20.0.0 to the cost, is a greater travagance.

Commissioner Lummis said the Board had better look sharp or they would have the Legislature after them with an investigating committee, to learn why they were spending so much money.

Commissioner Gerard thought the new "palatial structure" would be a "disturbing element" down town, as children would leave the old buildings and overcrowd the new one.

On a final vote fourieen Commissioners voted for the appropriation and five against it. As alsteen votes were required. President Hunt declared the motion lost.

A resolution by Commissioner Gerard to abolish the study of for iral languages in the public schools was disposed of in this way:

Commissioner Guggenheimer—Chestnut Commissioner Cerard—Ves.

Irish?
Commissioner Gerard—Yes.
Commissioner O'Brien—I hope the resolution
will be referred to a committee.

will be referred to a committee.

It was,

The report of the Finance Committee disapproving the award of a contract by the trustees of the Nineteenth ward for a building at pirst at each and Fifty-first street to Thomas Cockeril & Son for \$119.777, wadopted, as James H. Brady had bid \$112.086. Alberto Bernis a Bonaish teacher in the Hariem Evening High School, who has been charged with improper conduct toward some of the scholars, was dismissed.

The salary of principals and assistants in ward evening schools was increased 50 cents a night.

\$10,000 A YEAR ABOUT RIGHT.

Not More Than is Needed to Maintain Miss Lawrence Hultably. Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court has

confirmed the report of Referee Edwin C. Kent

sliowing Miss Esther Gracie Lawrence, daughter of the late Albert Gallatin Lawrence and granddaughter of the late William Beach Lawrence of Newport. \$10,000 a year out of her in-come. Under the will of her grandfather she reuse of Newport. \$10,000 a year out of her income. Under the will of her grandfather she was to receive during the life of her aunt. Mrs. Esther G. Wheeler, one-fifth of the income of his estate. At the death of this aunt she is to receive one-fifth of the principal. The estate comprises real estate valued at \$1,000,000 and personal property worth \$140,000. Miss Lawrence is 18 years old. After the death of her father she won't olive with her aunt, the Baroness von kilek, in Dreaden, where she remained until last June. She returned to the city and engaged an appartment at \$4 Gramerry place. Her uncle. James G. K. Lawrence, petitioned the Supreme Court for an increase of her allowance from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

The ratered finds that Miss Lawrence's circumstances and conditions of life entitle her at her present age to a comfortable home where she can continue the friendships and acquaintances held by her father and relatives and those which she has berealf made. Having no relatives with whom she can live here she is entitled to a chaperon. Miss Lawrence has engaged Ellem Stewart Newman as chaperon at a salary of \$1,200 a year, bhe is to receive \$35 a month pocket money, \$852.51 a month for living exponses, \$1,075 a year for denistry, and \$320 for medical attendance.

Judge ingraham says, in confirming the report: "While the amount seems large, it is necessary to enable her to keep up the present establishment, and I think that it is more important that she should for the next two years live in a manner fitting her station in life aniher future prospects than that he should have a few thousand dollars more on arriving at

A Postmaster Accused of Bribery.

W. A. Cleveland. a Postmaster on States W. A. Cleveland, a Postmaster on Staten Island appointed by President Harrison, was indicted by the Richmond county Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of bribery. Cleveland was a carpenter and builder and owns considerable real estate. Last fall, it is alleged, he issued a number of fraudulent deeds for property at Garretsons for the purpose of making legal voters at the school election, which was held last full. The Cleveland faction was defeated. Cleveland denies the charges. He will be acraisened in sourt to-day.